

JPRS 73982

9 August 1979

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 972

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

IPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign language sources are translated; those from English language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by IPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Items within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication do not represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

IPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the IPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current IPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued bi-monthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Indices to this report by keyword, author, personal names, title and subject are available through Bell & Howell, 301 Chestfield Road, Worcester, Ohio, 46091.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to: Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22204.

Books, books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and made by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the country of origin. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE 1. REPORT NO. JPRS 73982		2.		3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 972				5. Report Date 9 August 1979	
7. Author(s)				6.	
8. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				9. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsor's Organization Name and Address As above				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract(s) or Grant(s) No. (C) (G)	
				13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes				14.	
16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) This serial report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.					
17. Document Analysis & Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161					
19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED					
20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED					
21. No. of Pages 56					
22. Price					

9 August 1979

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 972

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTERNATIONAL	
Progress in Development of a New International Economic Order Detailed (Sergey Sergeyevich Mishin; RABOCHIY KLAS I SOVREMENNY MIR, Mar-Apr 79).....	1
NATIONAL	
A Call To Fight Vestiges of the Past (B. Sumashedov; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 15 Jun 79).....	16
Tula Obkom Handles Complaints (E. Nazarov, A. Funin; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 22 Jun 79)....	18
REGIONAL	
'Improving Work With Letters' Subject of Baku Plenum (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 12 Jun 79).....	22
Improving People's Control Work in Azerbaijan (G. Efendiyev; PRAVDA, 21 Jun 79).....	26
Abkhaz Writers' Union Head Fired (D. Sheliya; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 27 Jun 79).....	29
Role of Party Versus Catholic Church in Education of Lithuanian Youth (L. Shepetis; AGITATOR, Apr 79).....	30

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Campaign Seen To 'Improve' Uzbek Lyrical Music (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, various dates).....	37
Banal Modern Songs Decried, by N. Yanov-Yanovskaya Music Devoted to Year of the Child, by N. Gafarova Best Songs Contest	
Abkhaz Obkom Plenum Discusses Economic Development (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 22 Jun 79).....	42
Moldavian National Roots Linked to Ancient Slavs (M. Muntyan; KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII, Mar 79).....	44
Aliyev Speaks at Reception During 'Days of Uzbek Literature and Art' (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 14 Jun 79).....	49
Aliyev Visits Refinery Construction Site (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 8 Jun 79).....	52

INTERNATIONAL

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER DETAILED

Moscow RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 79 pp 107-114

[Article by Sergey Sergeyevich Mishin, [professor, doctor of economic sciences]: "The Problems of the Establishment of a New International Economic Order"]

[Text] In December 1977 the 23rd Session of the UN General Assembly adopted a consensus resolution calling for the convening in 1980 of a special session to deal with the establishment of a new international economic order (NMEP). The question of restructuring international economic relations on an equal and fair basis is thus entering a new important stage of discussion in the high-echelon international forum.

Of great interest, therefore, is a review, even if a very cursory one, of the results of the ongoing discussions on the establishment of an NMEP, an analysis of the essence of this project, a description of the current status of the solution of the problem, and an outline of the long-range prospects in the struggle for the establishment of the NMEP.

From the very beginning of its existence the Soviet state has established as one of the most important tasks of Soviet foreign policy the granting of aid to the oppressed nations in their efforts to free themselves from the imperialist yoke. "There is no doubt," wrote V. I. Lenin, "that the proletariat of the advanced countries can and must help the backward labor masses and that the development of the backward countries can emerge from its current stage when the victorious proletariat of the Soviet republic extends a helping hand to these masses and is able to lend them support."¹

The entire subsequent course of history has demonstrated how invaluable was the help of the Soviet Union in the matter of freeing the imperialist-exploited colonial and dependent countries from the age-old bondage, backwardness and poverty. Only as a result of the support of the Soviet Union and the countries in the socialist camp were the developing countries enabled to appear in the world arena with demands for a radical restructuring of the

international economic relations on just and democratic principles and for the establishment of a genuinely new international economic order.

What do these demands comprise and on the basis of what fundamental principles should they be satisfied?

Back in the Third UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) its 18 May 1972 resolution took note of the constant need "to establish universally acceptable norms regulating international economic relations on a systematic basis." The resolution also declared that "a just international order and a strong peace cannot be established until we have formulated a charter which duly protects the rights of all countries and particularly the developing countries." This resolution included a decision to set up a working group to draw up the draft of a charter of economic rights and obligations of the states which comprise the 40 UN member states.

In 1974 the fourth special session of the UN GA [General Assembly] was convened for the purpose of establishing a NMEP. This session was held at the request of the Fourth Conference of Uncommitted Countries (Algiers, 1973); a representative of this conference sent the UN secretary general a letter which proposed such a special session of the UN GA to discuss all the aspects of international economic relations for the purpose of "establishing a new system of relations based on the equality and common interests of all the states." The request of the uncommitted countries was honored and the Sixth Special Session of the UN GA (New York, 9 April-L May 1974) adopted a resolution embodying the declaration calling for the establishment of a NMEP and a program of actions for the establishment of the NMEP.

The declaration, which consists of seven paragraphs, defines the basic principles which should underlie the creation of the NMEP. The program delineates the specific measures which should be implemented in order to realize the aims of the NMEP. These documents emphasized anew the vital importance of the speediest possible preparation and adoption of a charter of the economic rights and obligations at the forthcoming (1974) 29th regular session of the UN GA. They also pointed out that the charter "is an effective instrument for the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on justice and the sovereign equality and interdependence of the interests of the developed and developing countries."²

The declaration adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the UN GA and its clarifying "program of action" officially recorded the need for a fundamental change in the unequal status assigned to the developing countries in the world capitalist economic system. The developing countries, supported at nearly all points by the states of socialist concord, have made demands in keeping with the new conditions, when the alinement of forces in the world arena is changing to the detriment of imperialism and when the capitalist world is staggering under the burden of currency and financial and food and energy crises. The states in question have demanded that their sovereign rights be respected and that they have free access to their

own resources. They have spoken out decisively in favor of the right to determine the extent and methods of development of their own resources, to control the distribution and utilization of these resources, and to exercise their own discretion in nationalizing the foreign enterprises on their territory.

Thus, both of the documents adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the UN GA represented an important advance in development of the principles of a NMEP and on the whole possessed a progressive and anti-imperialist character. This is indicated by the positions taken as the basic principles of NMEP. They can be summarized in the following way.

1. Equality of states, self-determination of peoples, banning of seizure of territories by force, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.
2. Extensive cooperation, encompassing all the states, based on justice, and directed to the elimination of inequality and the attainment of prosperity for all.
3. Active and full participation of every state in resolving world economic problems in the common interests of all countries and in light of the need to insure accelerated development of the young states, particularly those which are least developed.
4. The right of every country to adopt the kind of system of economic and social control that it considers compatible with the circumstances of its development.
5. Every state's permanent and all-embracing sovereignty over its natural resources and its economic activities of every type, including the right to nationalize its resources.
6. Regulation and control of the activity of the multinational corporations.
7. An equitable alignment of the export and import prices for raw materials and primary and industrial products for the purpose of improving the conditions of international commodity exchange for the developing countries and establishing the preconditions for economic development.
8. Increasing the flow of real financial resources in the developing countries without dependence on some political and military conditions.
9. Participation in the developing countries' efforts to obtain benefit from the development of science and technology and helping these countries to build their own scientific-technical potential.
10. Strengthening of the economic, commercial, financial and technical co-operation among the developing countries themselves.

These position principles were further developed and refined in the charter of the states' economic rights and obligations as adopted at the 24th regular session of the UN GA. It should be emphasized that the charter served as the basis for the text of the draft prepared by the aforementioned work group representing 40 states but with important supplements and amendments incorporated in the draft on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states taking an active part in the preparation. The preparation of the draft was greatly influenced by the suggestions made by group 77 which currently encompasses 117 developing countries. This group 77, which was formed back in 1967 at the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, and the movement for uncommitted posture helped to a considerable degree to give an anti-imperialist cast to the declaration and program for the establishment of the NMEP. Also, the charter itself was given added strength and depth.

As was to be expected, the draft of the charter met with bitter opposition from the imperialist powers and their supporters. It is significant that when the charter was submitted to a vote of the UN GA on 12 December 1974 120 votes were cast for its adoption and six countries voted against it: U.S., England, FRG, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg. Ten countries abstained: Austria, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Holland, Norway, Spain, Japan and Israel.³

It is interesting to note that the charter of economic rights and obligations of the states was the first official UN document to include the principle of peaceful coexistence⁴ among the principles governing the economic and political relationships among the state. This was due to the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries with the support of the group of developing countries.

Also included in the charter were some other important statements of principle which were not in the declaration and program for the establishment of the NMEP. For example, the charter emphasized the close relationship between peace, security, disarmament and socioeconomic development. Thus, Article 15 states: "All the states are required to promote the accomplishment of general and complete disarmament under an effective international control and to use the resources made available as a result of the effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of the country through allocation of a substantial portion of such resources as supplementary capital for the needs of the developing countries."

A very important development is the inclusion in Article 16 of a provision affirming the "right and obligation of all states, individually and collectively, as a necessary condition for development, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neocolonialism and all forms of outside aggression, occupation and domination, and to eliminate the economic and social consequences stemming from these."

In Article 20 the charter establishes a principle which is very important for the USSR and other socialist countries, namely that "in their efforts to expand the overall volume of their trade the developing countries must concentrate the proper attention on the possibility of expanding this trade with the socialist countries by granting to them no less favorable trade terms than those usually granted to the developed countries with market economics."

Article 26 develops the peaceful coexistence principle mentioned in the very beginning of the charter. This article indicates this point in particular: "All the states are under obligation to coexist under conditions of tolerance toward one another and to live in peace regardless of the differences in the political, economic, social and cultural systems. They must also promote trade among the states with diverse economic and social systems."

Also included in the charter is the fundamental principle of the responsibility of all the states for the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment (Article 30). The section "Concluding Principles" in Article 32 emphasizes an obligation that is very important from an international legal standpoint: "No state may apply in respect to another state or encourage the application of economic, political or any other measures which tend to infringe upon its sovereign rights or to exclude it from any advantage."

The annual, seventh special session of the UN GA, held in New York in September 1975, witnessed significant changes in the tactics of the developed countries with respect to the demands for the establishment of a NMEP. Having become convinced that conflict, and especially confrontation, is disadvantageous from a political standpoint, they changed their policy, on the one hand, to a search for compromises with the most "obliging" developing countries and, on the other, to attempts to split the unity in the ranks of these countries and to drive a wedge between the developing countries and the countries of socialist concord. On the initiative of the secretary of state of the U.S., H. Kissinger, a proposal was made to shift the discussion of the problem of a NMEP from the UN, where the developing and socialist countries possess an overwhelming majority of the votes, to some other international forum, where the U.S. and the other imperialist powers would be able to channel this discussion into areas more advantageous to them.

This idea was partially realized in the form of the so-called North-South dialogue which was begun in 1977 in Paris, where they convened a non-UN conference on international economic cooperation. This conference was of a narrow, group character (only 19 developing countries took part) and was therefore incapable of making any progress toward solution of the problem of a NMEP. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries did not participate in the Paris conference and in a joint statement at the renewed 31st Session of the UN GA on 19 September 1977 they emphasized the fact that they do not consider themselves in any way bound by the conference decisions.

Attempts were made to achieve these purposes by exploiting the weakening of the unity of the developing countries of the GATT, EEC, OECD and other international organizations not connected with the UN.

However, the most treacherous tactical man-over of the imperialist powers in their struggle against the NMEP was the trick of "forwarding" the demands of the developing countries to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which, as rich countries are supposed to give aid and assistance to the "poor" developing countries--on an equal basis with the imperialist power. In other words, the socialist countries must "share" with the imperialist states the responsibility for the economic backwardness of the developing countries and, what is more, must make a physical contribution to the task of overcoming this backwardness, which can be blamed on imperialism and its system of colonial bondage, oppression and plunder of the natural wealth of the developing countries. There is not the shadow of a doubt that this way of putting the matter on the part of the imperialist powers serves only one goal: to tear the developing countries away from their dependable and constant ally--the socialist countries--and to break up and undermine the joint efforts to restructure the international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

We will in this connection undertake a more detailed review of the Soviet Union's position with respect to the establishment of a NMEP and the demands of the developing countries as expressed in the relevant UN documents which we discussed above. Most of these demands are just, reflecting as they do the lawful striving of the developing countries to achieve the fastest possible elimination of the social and economic backwardness generated by imperialism. The Soviet Union as a whole also fully supports these strivings and, moreover, is critical of various positions in UN documents when these documents reflect the demands of the developing countries with insufficient precision, completeness and clarity and in some cases in inconsistent fashion.

Take, for example, the charter of the economic rights and obligations of the states. As we mentioned above, this charter contains some premises which arouse doubt as to whether or not they actually serve the true interests of the developing countries. Of course, the charter was the fruit of a compromise which was essential for resolving the many problems where conflicting interests clashed. It is therefore understandable that not all of its provisions fully serve the interests of the developing countries. It is sufficient to point to such demands as "reciprocal and equal benefit" for the developed and developing countries in the restructuring of international economic relations, recognition of the need for payment of "appropriate compensation" not only in the event of nationalization of the property of foreign monopolies but also in the event of expropriation, which is, of course, even a contradiction of the very meaning of the term "expropriation," etc.

Despite these shortcomings, the Soviet Union is assuming an intelligent attitude toward this charter and the other documents relating to the establishment of a NMEP since they set forth a broad program of measures which reflect the developing countries' lawful strivings to extend the process of elimination of colonialism to the economic sphere, to put an end to exploitation of the developing countries by the industrially developed Western powers and the transnational corporations, and to create favorable conditions which will enable the developing countries to more rapidly overcome their economic backwardness. Also, as the 4 October 1976 Soviet government statement on "Restructuring of International Economic Relations" emphasizes, the Soviet Union "is proceeding from the premise that the fundamental interests of the socialist and developing countries coincide in this regard. The socialist countries stand firmly against a policy of discrimination in any of its manifestations and against exploitation of the developing countries."

The Soviet Union's statement makes special mention of the fact that back in 1966 at the first session of UNCTAD the Soviet Union and the socialist countries came out in favor of the basic principles of international cooperation on the grounds that these principles pointed the way to a radical restructuring of international relations and because the restructuring of international economic relations had an important place in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet government's statement also emphasizes the fact that the Soviet Union is announcing its readiness to take the following steps in the future:

Establish cooperation with the developing countries on democratic and equitable principles and strengthen the economic and scientific-technical relations with them on a long-term and reciprocal basis;

Expand the practice of establishing long-term trade and economic relations with the countries concerned and develop with them industrial cooperation and other forms of foreign economic relations;

Assist the developing countries concerned in exploiting their natural resources in a way which will insure genuine sovereignty and respect for the legal rights of the cooperating countries;

Increase the amount of the technical assistance given to the developing countries with emphasis on the implementation of comprehensive projects and on the development in these countries of a native infrastructure, science and an educational system.

At the same time, in its statement the Soviet government put forth two very important tenets which are extremely important from the standpoint of principles. It emphasized the point that there are not and cannot be any grounds for making the same demands of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as the developing countries make of the developed capitalist

states; this includes the demand for mandatory transfer of a fixed proportion of the gross national product to the developing countries by way of economic aid.

In the first place, these states do not bear any of the responsibility for the economic backwardness of the developing countries, a backwardness which is a legacy from the colonial past.

Secondly, they never engaged in and are not engaging in any economic exploitation of any countries whatsoever.

Thirdly, the socialist countries had no part whatsoever in the severe consequences suffered by the developing states as a consequence of the economic crises, currency collapse, and other manifestations of production anarchy in the capitalist system.

The assistance given by the socialist states to the developing countries is not compensation for losses suffered and not atonement for past sins; it is help given by a friend and ally in the struggle against a common enemy--imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. If it were not for the Soviet Union, and if it were not for socialism and its dependable support, imperialism would nip in the bud any attempts by the now liberated states to achieve true national independence.

The second thesis propounded in the statement pertains to the Soviet Union's currently limited potential for giving economic aid to the developing countries. The statement declares that this potential "is not unlimited in respect to the rendering of economic aid. The Soviet state cannot, of course, relax its concern for the welfare of its own people. The Soviet Union is deeply committed to safeguarding the peace and security of the nations against the encroachments of the aggressive imperialist groups and, like the other socialist countries, is interested in strengthening the economic and scientific-technical potential of world socialism--the bulwark of the people's struggle for freedom, peace and progress. It [the Soviet Union] is also allocating resources for economic and technical assistance to the developing countries on the basis of the potentialities."

In the concluding part of its statement the Soviet government pointed out that the developing countries' just demands for increased delivery to them of concrete resources to help them overcome their backwardness--these demands should be met primarily from the profits of the capitalist monopolies and the nonproductive expenditures for the arms race imposed by imperialism. The Soviet government's 4 October 1976 statement on "Restructuring of International Economic Relations" generated sizable international repercussions. It was fully supported by the socialist countries and a number of the developing countries but it brought forth biased comments in the press of the western states and in the press and other mass information media of that segment of the developing countries which is still under the influence of imperialist propaganda.

The attempts of the Soviet Union's enemies to pervert its position in relation to the NMEP met with failure. In June 1977 L. I. Brezhnev, replying to some questions from S. Khata, the editor-in-chief of the Japanese newspaper ASKHI, L. I. Brezhnev noted that increasing force is accruing to the profound process of the breakup of the colonial legacy and the remnants of national oppression and inequality, which are exploitative by the very nature of the relations they encompass. This process will continue in the future also because it is basic to the striving of the nations for independent development and national progress. "We are well aware," said L. I. Brezhnev, "that the Soviet Union has always supported and will continue to support these lawful aspirations."³

As far as the NMEP is concerned, L. I. Brezhnev declared: "Our position in this matter is clear. The Soviet Union supports the demands of the developing countries for a restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis. This means first of all that the process of the elimination of colonialism must be extended to the economic sphere and we must do away with the yoke of the multinational imperialist monopolies and the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the developing states as practiced by the capitalist countries."⁴

In the matter of progress on the path to the establishment of a NMEP great importance attaches to the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, which declaration was adopted at a meeting of the committee of experts in Moscow on 23 October 1978. This declaration notes that recent years have seen a constant growth in the strength of the determination of the people and all the progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism and to take a stand for peace, the relaxation of international tension, and the discontinuance of the arm race; also, for freedom and social progress and for peaceful international cooperation on an equal rights basis, including cooperation in the economic realm. The meeting participants--the USSR and the other socialist countries (NRB [Bulgaria], VNR [Hungary], GDR, PNR [Poland], Romania and CSSR)--emphasized the special importance in all of mankind's progress of the struggle for elimination of the conditions of underdevelopment, for restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis, for the establishment of a NMEP, for repudiation of any form of discrimination, and for elimination of exploitation of the natural and human resources of the developing countries by the imperialist monopolies.

In the declaration the question of the establishment of a NMEP is tied in with the resolve of the socialist countries represented at the Moscow conference of the committee of political experts to step up their efforts to strengthen peace, to insure security and development of the process of detente, and to expand international cooperation. In the appeal they addressed to all the European states and to all the states and peoples of the world the conference participants indicate the following as among the urgent tasks:

"In the shortest possible time to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism and the policy of neocolonial exploitation which is the chief source of underdevelopment and to eradicate national and racial oppression.

"The peoples of all the continents have the inalienable right to live under the conditions of peace, independence and freedom and to exercise sovereign rights to their national wealth in order to enhance the welfare, dignity and happiness of their citizens. No one has the right to interfere in their internal affairs, in the matters which they, and they alone, must resolve. Colonial and racist regimes in Africa and any other region of the world are to be subjected to universal censure and boycotted as enemies of peace and humanity.

Perseverent accomplishment of the task of achieving a restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and approval of a new international economic order which would insure accelerated elimination of the backwardness of the developing countries and the dynamic progress of all the nations and all mankind."

What concrete action is now being taken for the establishment of a new international economic order? It should be said that the project has not as yet gone beyond the discussion stages.

In November 1978 the 20th session of UNESCO was held in Paris. Its resolution in agenda point 15 "The UNESCO contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order," as adopted by consensus on 18 November, emphasizes the fact that "the efforts undertaken in fulfillment of the resolutions concerning the establishment of a new international economic order have not yielded the expected practical results, despite the success achieved in defining the basic problems."⁶

True, the UN Economic and Social Council has already set up three special commissions of experts: one to compile a "Code of Conduct" for international monopolies and to assist this commission a Center for Transnational Corporations under the UN Secretariat; another for so-called "restrictive business practices," that is, for the elimination of discrimination in international trade (tariff and nontariff barriers and other restrictions); and a third to deal with problems pertaining to transmission of technology to the developing countries. The representatives of the developed countries participate in the work of these three commissions but this participation is only ritual. They participate in the work in order to "keep informed," and to exert a behind-the-scenes influence on various wavering representatives of the developing countries; their "contribution" is mainly every kind of hindrance to the preparation of concrete recommendations and they are capable of somehow bringing their influence to bear on the transnational corporations.

But it is not just a matter of the slow pace of the work of the experts who are discussing the various concrete aspects of the NMEP. Despite the fact that in recent years the developing countries--and this includes those

expeditions and conferences, in their conferences have held frequent discussions on the subject of a NMEP, the essence of the problem is still basically unclear. There has been no coordinated response among the developing countries as to what precisely the NMEP should be.

Some people feel that the current mechanism of international economic relations should be retained but with a completely new content.

Other experts, on the other hand, believe that the old mechanism should be completely supplanted with a new one, although in keeping with the principles of the NMEP.

Finally, there is a third opinion, elaborated by a group of UNESCO experts (this organization was also assigned the task of studying the NMEP problem) in the report work "Peace in the Making. Reflections on a NMEP." This work concluded with the premise that it is first of all necessary to come to an agreement regarding the "system of values" on which the NMEP is to be based, that is, to define the meaning of a "just and democratic order," to determine what meaning should be assigned to the concepts "justice" and "democracy" as they apply to a NMEP, and then to begin the work of establishing it. The UNESCO experts explain their position by stating the fact that "political and social relations evolve rapidly but sciences and technology undergo constant development and the procedure which is formed on legislative statutes or on simple organization rapidly becomes unacceptable. This happens even a number of years, or for example, 10 years. When this new procedure has been raised to the level of a system of values, it will have a certain amount of stability and will go through various stages of adaptation; even if the alignment of forces changes and the national interests are different, the entire complex will not collapse."⁷

The point of view held by some Soviet economists is that "the new international economic order" (NIEO) should be a mechanism employing means and methods which forestall the adverse effects of the capitalist mode of production on the world economy."⁸

Other Soviet economists believe that "the problem of restructuring international economic relations is universal in character and in this context fully enormous value attaches to the collective experience of the countries which have sought to isolate and solve the analogous problems brought up in the plans for the new international economic order. The history of the last few decades indicates that the new principles of international relations have already stood the test of time by virtue of their survival, have produced a great economic effect, and have received firm confirmation in the reciprocal relations of the whole group of countries joined together in the system of socialist economic integration."⁹

Without denigrating the value of the work of the CEMW, it should be said, however, that the proposal to use this experience as a model for the NMEP appears to be unrealistic. We cannot proceed on the premise that the CEMW

join or together countries with the same political, social and economic system when the NMEP is expected to reflect the interests of three diverse groups of countries - the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, and the socialist countries. Indeed, it is expected not only to reflect these interests but to find some way of uniting them on the basis of a compromise which is acceptable to all of them.

A more efficacious approach would seem to be the one employed by two Soviet economists, V. Kulakov and L. Komlov, whose work "For Economic Relations Based on Equal Rights" outlines the prospects for the establishment of a NMEP on the basis of an analysis of the requirements proposed by the developing countries. The work declares: "Some of the positions of the NMEP are global in character and are responsive to the aspirations of all the developing states without exception (establishment of full national sovereignty over the natural resources, improvement of the trade conditions, revision of the currency system in favor of the young states, expansion of the amount of aid, etc.). In these respects the liberated countries will apparently be able to retain a great deal of organizational capacity in their actions. Other NMEP requirements reflect the interests of the various groups of countries (assistance in setting up and consolidating in the Third World associations of exporters of the various types of food and raw material commodities and special attention given to the development of the economically most backward states and the countries which do not have an outlet to the sea). With respect to these specific requirements, conflicts may arise in the course of defining the NMEP principles. There is also the possibility of a certain amount of polarization in the NMEP movement in the course of future differentiation in the Third World."¹⁰

It would have been possible to continue this analysis and to indicate the position taken not only by the developing countries but also the imperialist powers and the developed capitalist countries with respect to the NMEP. These powers and countries will probably continue to offer stubborn resistance to the requirements which affect the principles underlying the operation of the mechanism of the world capitalist market for goods, capital and technology (the setting up of cartels on the developing countries for raw material and food commodities for the purpose of insuring a constant level of their export income by an index system or by some other means providing for their control over the activity of the international imperialist monopolies; also, reorganization of the international development financing system, establishment of a minimum of international financial aid for the poor developing countries, improvement of the provisions for conveyance of the newest technology to the developing countries, etc.). The fiercest resistance from these powers and countries is obviously directed to the slogan adopted by some of the developing countries, namely "Imperialism must return what it has stolen." Also meeting with opposition is the right of the developing countries to nationalize their natural resources, to nationalize the property of the international imperialist monopolies, and, particularly, the right to expropriate the property without appropriate compensation, the writing off, wholly or in part, of the enormous foreign

"debt of the developing countries, which, according to the UN reached 185.1 billion dollars in 1976," or the declaration of a moratorium for this debt, the requirement calling for the discontinuance of the uncontrolled "flow of brains" from the developing countries to the developed ones, etc.

Because of all this and in view of the fact that as yet neither the Western nor the Soviet economists have come up with a clear idea of the nature of the NMEP, they are not able to visualize the difficulties that the establishment of the NMEP will entail. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the practical implementation of the program for the restructuring of international economic relations is meeting with open resistance on the part of the imperialist powers, who have now gained the full support of Peking, which has become an ally of imperialism and the forces of reaction. Hence, only one thing is now clear: the process of setting up a NMEP will be a complicated and lengthy one. In all probability it will even be necessary in the future to convene a world conference on international economic cooperation and restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis in order to use this broad and representative forum to refine the concept of a NMEP and to map out the paths leading to its establishment.

In summing up it can be said that the process of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis is developing at a very slow pace. The process also developed slowly in the earlier period but under current conditions, when the international situation is characterized by ever increasing complexity as a result of the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the process is encountering ever greater additional difficulties. And this is also understandable. The imperialist powers and the developed capitalist countries have repeatedly shown their open hostility to the very idea of a NMEP and in the UN and its organs they have more than once voted against the draft documents on the NMEP as prepared by the developing countries or at best abstained from the voting. They evidently do not want to relinquish the privileged positions which they still hold in the developing countries and in the international economic relations as a whole.

However, it should be said that the developing countries hold some "trump cards" which they can play to put pressure on the developed capitalist countries. Among these "trump cards" are their vast reserves of raw materials which are important for the developed capitalist countries, particularly oil, the incontestable right to sovereignty over these reserves, the right to take coercive measures against the imperialist monopolies which wield power in the territory of the developing states, etc. The work of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in this regard is very important and indicates that when the developing countries operate in an amicable fashion and as a united front, they can force the developed capitalist countries to make concessions.

However, the world of the developing countries is conspicuous for the complexity and contradictions stemming from the existence of profound differences in the level of their economic and social development, in the political regimes, and in the political orientation. Of course, most of the developing countries are joined together as a community with ultimately anti-imperialist aims but there are some countries which do not always act from unified positions on a number of concrete questions of relations with the Western states, on questions of tactics, and on various aspects of the practical struggle against imperialism. Some countries, especially those with reactionary political regimes, are not only vacillating in this struggle but are ready to embark on and conclude dangerous deals, concessions and compromises with the imperialist powers. All this, of course, complicates the situation considerably and lends a very uncertain complexion to the prospects for the establishment of a NMEP in the very near future.

However, we find it hard to agree with the views of the economists who regard the whole concept of a NMEP as "unrealizable," although they take the precaution to add the word "apparently" to this opinion.

This pessimistic approach is scarcely justified. If the developing countries preserve the unity in their ranks and continue their active participation in a united anti-imperialist front, then, in light of the strong moral and political support given to the developing countries by world socialist cooperation under the leadership of the Soviet Union, the developing countries are fully capable of achieving victory in their struggle for a NMEP. In the 25th CPSU Congress L. I. Brezhnev emphasized this wholly logical point: "It is now abundantly clear that in the context of the current alignment of the world's class forces the liberated countries are fully capable of resisting the imperialist dictates and achieving equitable economic relations, that is, relations based on equal rights."¹²

These words of L. I. Brezhnev reflect an objective dominant trend of the present day, one which takes the form of the irrepressible striving of all peoples for peace, relaxation of international tension, and discontinuance of the arms race. These basic preconditions are indispensable to the organization of fruitful international cooperation in all the spheres of activity, including the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lenin, V. I. "Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 245.
2. See UN GA Resolution No 3281 dated 12 December 1974, p 2.
3. UN Documents, UN GA Resolution No 3281 (xxix), p 17.
4. UN GA Resolution No 3281, p 5.

5. Bizhinev, L. I. "Answers to the Questions of ASAKHI Editor-in-Chief S. Khata." Moscow, Politizdat, 1977, p 13.
- 5a. Ibid.
6. UNESCO Documents, 20th (Plenum) 18 November 1978, p 1.
7. UNESCO Documents, Ibid ,p 92-93-No 3401365-4, pp 26-27.
8. Obninskiy, E. "An Urgent Task."--PRAVDA, 9 November 1977.
9. Shcheplov, N., "Socialism and the World Economy." MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHODUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, 1975, No 10, p 10.
10. Kolosov, V. P. and Komlev, L. I. "For Economic Relations Based on Equal Rights." Moscow, 1978, p 51.
11. UN Document "A Review of the World Economic Situation in 1977," No E/178/70, 26 May 1978, Russian Text, p 94.
12. Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress. Moscow, 1976, p 13.

COPYRIGHT: "Rabochiy Klass i sovremennyy mir" 1979

7-962

CSO: 1400

NATIONAL

A CALL TO FIGHT VESTIGES OF THE PAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by B. Sumashedov: "To Serve the Cause of Communism"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" has put responsible and major tasks before the mass information and propaganda media. A plenum of the boards of the USSR Journalists Union and the Moscow City Journalist Organization held 13 June was devoted to a discussion of these tasks. The chairman of the board of the USSR Journalists Union and chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA V.G. Afanas'yev made an address.

Soviet journalists have received the CC CPSU decree as an important political document that is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of ideological work under present-day conditions and achievement of the program goals of our party of forming a communist consciousness in people.

The speaker, dwelling in detail on the most important theses of the CC CPSU decree, analyzed the merits and deficiencies of the mass information media. Our press, television and radio must provide greater help to the Soviet individual in becoming well oriented in internal life and in international events and evoke the desire to make a maximum contribution to the common cause and to the building of communism. It is necessary to raise the level of propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, the historical experience of the CPSU and the ideological content and effectiveness of items in the press and on television and radio broadcasts, to bring up for discussion by readers and listeners burgeoning questions of economic and cultural construction and to contribute to the development of principled, open and constructive criticism and self-criticism.

The press must openly put up for discussion urgent problems of our public life and not smooth over or remain silent regarding defects and difficulties, strengthen ties with readers and conduct an unrelenting fight against inimical to socialism, pernicious vestiges of the past.

One of the most important tasks of the press, the speaker emphasized, is to mount a further ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction, to propagandize the Leninist peace-loving course of

the CPSU and to bring to the people of the earth the truth about the first country in the world to win socialism.

The chief editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA P.F. Alekseyev, the chief editor of the newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAINA V.YA. Serobaba, the board chairman of Novosti Press Agency L.N. Tolkunov and the editor of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA L.N. Spiridonov, as well as others, spoke on measures aimed at raising the ideological maturity and qualifications of journalist cadres and developing their work activity and ways of further improving the operation of our press and the work of the USSR Journalists Union.

The plenum outlined concrete measures for fulfilling the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work," adopted it for undeviating guidance and performance as a militant program of action.

In the name of all Soviet journalists, the participants of the plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and General Secretary CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that personnel of the press, television and radio will be henceforward faithful helpers to the party and make a worthy contribution to the solution of current tasks of ideological and political educational work and to the building of communism.

The head of the Department of Propaganda of the CC CPSU Ye.M. Tyazhel'nikov took part in the work of the plenum.

7697

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

TULA OBKOM HANDLES COMPLAINTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 2

[Interview by E. Nazarov and A. Funin, special correspondents: "A Letter Arrived in the Obkom"]

[Text] A veteran of World War II, Yevdokiya Alexandrovna Pavlova, sent a letter to the oblast party committee. "For 20 years I have been living in communal housing," she writes, "I have applied several times to the rayispolkom but they tell me that there are no single-person apartments and there will be none. Is it possible that they have stopped building them in our country? I know that the government expresses concern about war veterans, improves their housing and living conditions. Why have they forgotten me?"

Our conversation with the head of the general section of the Tula party obkom, V. Manokhin, began with a request to comment on this letter:

We, of course, helped Ye. Pavlova. She was assigned a one-room apartment. But this letter upset us, made us analyze all the letters of single women --veterans of World War II. In many respects we discovered evidence of an indifferent attitude to their complaints of poor housing and living conditions. Veterans have performed great military and labor services. They have borne on their shoulders not only the burden of the war, but also the time, full of privation, of the postwar reconstruction of the national economy. They are alone for various reasons: some were unable to build a personal life because of the war, others lost their whole families at the front, still others are simply not able to live with their families.

It is not a simple question. The problem of living space in our cities and workers' settlements is a serious one for us. However, single women veterans have a right to special treatment. This has led us to prepare a special memorandum on this subject. The bureau of the party obkom, by resolution, ordered the oblispolkom and the local Soviet organs to pay special attention to these people. When this was done it became fully possible during the course of 2 years to improve the housing conditions of those in need.

It would seem that such practical responsiveness is also necessary in the consideration of letters sent to the party committee. People hope that they

will be helped, and we of course cannot remain indifferent. It is no accident that in a recent decree of CPSU Central Committee "On the further improvement of ideological, political and educational work" it is emphasized that no single question which disturbs the workers must be left unanswered.

What can be said in general about the nature of the mail received by the Party obkom? And in this connection how does the typical author of the letters appear to you?

First of all--he is an involved person. The fact that he has gone for his pen already tells us something about his active attitude toward life. The writer does not want to make peace with red tape, formalism, callousness, and indifference. In this respect each letter represents the public interest, helps to make common cause in order to eliminate shortcomings. And behind many letters one sees a person who is concerned with questions of state importance. Such letters keep increasing. Here is one example:

Architect D. Sinirnov, in his letter, has raised important questions concerning the construction of rural inhabited points. He discusses the fact that the type of living quarters for mass rural construction for the next few years has not been determined. The letter was carefully read by the secretary of the obkom and workers in the construction and agricultural sections. The opinion of this experimental settlement in the breeding center of the Novomoskviy rayon Kolhoz imeni Lenin.

I will discuss one more letter, which arrived last autumn. It was written by the members of a komsomol-youth detachment who were detailed to the Odoyevskiy rayon kolkhoz imeni Kalinin. They were upset by the poor organization of labor in the establishment--more than half of the working time was wasted. The position of the writers is understandable: they had come in order to help the crops be harvested more quickly, and not for a vacation in the country. We decided to go more deeply into the problem of the use of people sent from industries to perform agricultural work. Soon the bureau of the party obkom made a decree which required all shortcomings to be eliminated in a very short time.

Vladimir Ivanovich, you have given examples where decrees and special decisions were made because of letters. Is this typical of the treatment the obkom gives to letters?

Of course. The most important thing, in my view, is to take actual practical measures. I would like to emphasize that the improvement of the general level of treatment of workers' letters, the precision and practicality in the solution of problems raised by the writers is significantly facilitated by the fact that many proposals, statements and complaints are examined by the secretaries of the party obkom or those under their control. In particular, in the past year more than a quarter of the letters received were seen by the obkom secretaries.

In the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms there was created a single informational system of analysis. It includes overall and thematic analyses of the mail. The overall analysis is made daily; the thematic analysis requires a deeper examination of the letters in regard to a single issue and becomes a tool, if I may express myself thus, for continuous use. In all, in the past 2 years 13 surveys, memoranda and certificates were prepared based on the results of thematic analyses of letters by the sections of the party obkom. Of these, nine led to resolutions by the Bureau and Secretariat. During these years, 74 questions related to workers' letters were considered during meetings of the obkom Bureau, and almost 350 at meetings of the Bureaus of the party gorkoms and raykoms.

What kind of social repercussions have these decisions had?

The party obkom strives to make measures taken in relation to issues raised in workers' letters and wires widely publicized to the inhabitants of Tula and environs. This has met with much approval and understanding. There are fewer false rumors, fewer grounds for incompetent and sometimes simply immature opinions. Thus, at the end of December of 1978, the party obkom received wires about interruptions in the supply of bread to the population of a number of microregions to Tula. Of course, there was no actual shortage in this commodity. At the meeting of the CPSU gorkom a party reprimand was given to a number of responsible workers and the head of the gorkhlebtorg [city bread combine] was relieved of his position. An account of the CPSU gorkom Bureau meeting was published in the oblast newspaper, "Kommunar."

The open discussion of shortcomings, and the widespread dissemination of information to the workers about the measures taken in response to their wires strengthened the authority of the party organ and played an educational role in work with the population, as well as in the evaluation of elements of the labor force.

Until now we have been talking about mail received by the obkom, but aren't there visitors as well?

Yes, in the last 2 years more than 3,000 people have come to us for help. This is 1.5 times as many as came during the preceding 2 years. The secretaries of the obkom, the section heads and their deputies talked with them. We also analyzed in depth how the reception of workers is accomplished in many city and regional organizations of the oblast and in other enterprises. It transpired that some letters which were received by the obkom need not have been sent. And as a rule the largest number of complaints come from those organizations where criticism and self-criticism are weak, where serious shortcomings are allowed in the organization of the labor, and of the practical cultural services to the people where red tape flourishes, and legal propaganda is inadequate.

Trying to connect the shortcomings in the organization of visitor reception, some managers state that they receive visitors at any time. The doors, they say, are always open. But this is only in words. In practice the working

day of, let us say, the director of an enterprise is filled with many urgent and important affairs. Consequently, it is necessary to set aside a time to receive visitors. If not it turns out that "the doors are always open," but the visitors cannot find the person they need for weeks at a time.

Party organizations should strongly reprimand managers who assert that they do not wish to meet and talk with the people or who show arrogance. These faults were possessed by the former head of the Shchekinskiy branch of the Moscow productive sewing association, "Vypel," S. Azhishchev. This manager was rude in his dealings with workers, he rarely attended party and workers' meetings and sometimes didn't attend at all. He had no day set aside to receive visitors. And it was natural that at the last review and election meeting the communists of the branch did not elect S. Azhishchev to the board of the party Bureau. Later he was relieved of his position.

Work with workers' letters and complaints, the organization of reception of citizens are affairs of great political importance. And we try to conduct them in accordance with the requirements of the Central Committee of our party, daily and in depth.

9285

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

'IMPROVING WORK WITH LETTERS' SUBJECT OF BAKU PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Improving Work With Letters, Complaints and Demands From Workers"]

[Text] Determining the main directions for the development of the political system of the Soviet society, the new USSR Constitution emphasizes further development of socialist democracy, expansion of publicity and constant accounting for public opinion. Speaking at a meeting with workers of the Raimanskiy electoral district on 2 March 1979, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev made an appeal to reach a state of affairs wherein each Soviet person could experience his participation in state affairs and be confident that his opinion, his vote would be heard and taken into account when large and small decisions are made. One of the forms of workers' participation in state administration are their letters and demands which show their increased social activity and the activation of their positions in life.

The tasks of the city party organization for further improving the work with letters and oral appeals from the workers, in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, were considered at a plenum of the Baku party gorkom.

The first secretary of the Baku party gorkom, A. G. Kerimov, spoke.

Participating in the discussion of the question were the first secretary of the party raykom of the Rayon imeni 26 Baku Komissary, R. Mekhtiyev; a machine operator of the oil refinery imeni XXII s"yezd KPSS, P. Kudryashova; the first secretary of the Narimanovskiy party raykom, N. Akhmedov; a fitter from the Baku plant for dry transformers, A. Aliyeva; the first secretary of the Kirovskiy party raykom, G. Stepanov; a drilling master of the Gobustanskoye administration for drilling work, S. Naqiyev; the first secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy party raykom, N. Ibrahimov; the procurator of the city of Baku, N. Yusifov; the first deputy chairman of the Baku gorispolkom, V. Mayorov; the secretary of the party organization of the republic Ministry of Education, E. Rustamov; the chairman of the Shaumyanovskiy rayispolkom, Kh. Samedov; and the first deputy chief of the division of organizational party work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, L. Trofimova.

It was noted at the plenum that each day letters from workers come into party committees, soviet and management agencies and newspaper editorial offices. In recent years there has been a greater number of letters which express full and unlimited support for the party's foreign and domestic policy and the practical activity of its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. A high rating is being given to the measures implemented by the party and state that are directed toward further improving the style and methods of their work and increasing its efficiency and quality. Many warm and sincere letters arrived during the days when Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was visiting Baku. Residents of our city thanked Leonid Il'ich for his attention and concern for our republic and its capital and they wished him good health and success in his difficult work.

In letters from residents of Baku they expressed full support and approval of the measures implemented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and its bureau for improving the management of the national economy, strengthening party and state discipline, eliminating negative phenomena and creating a healthy moral and political climate in the republic. Inspired by this large amount of purposeful work, in their letters and statements the workers are striving to participate actively in this process. They are helping to uncover such negative phenomena as abuse of one's work position, bribery, protectionism, favoritism, deceit, and private property tendencies.

It was noted at the plenum that the workers' broad appeal to party agencies is another clear demonstration of the high authority the party has won among the people. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Baku party gorkom, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent decrees of the party central committee, are drawing the attention of party committees to the letters from workers, considering work with them to be an effective method of control and an active means of promptly revealing mistakes and shortcomings and improving the style and methods of their activity. Because of this, the work with letters from workers has improved a great deal and has become considerably more effective.

It was emphasized in the report and remarks from participants in the discussions that party raykoms and party, soviet and komsomol organizations are obliged to continue in the future to devote a great deal of attention to letters that reveal antisocial phenomena, to consider them objectively and carefully, and to resolutely expose and severely punish and fire loafers, do-nothings, spendthrifts, bribe takers and all those who are infected with a feeling for private property, regardless of the position they hold, thus affirming the principles of justice and improving the moral and political climate in labor collectives and among all the city's population.

It was pointed out at the plenum that a report at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Moral Education called workers' letters an important form of public opinion which helps to deal with shortcomings and omissions in our work. It was emphasized that it is necessary to develop a respectful and attentive attitude toward them.

It was noted at the plenum that many letters that have been coming in to party, soviet and management agencies in recent years raise problems of public opinion about housing construction, especially in the micro rayons, the building up of the city, the planting of greenery, improving work in trade, consumer services, transportation and cultural and medical service for the populace, and stepping up the struggle for exemplary public order. In response to many of these letters decisions are being made that affect Baku as a whole and they are playing no small role in the struggle for transforming our republic's capital into a city of communist labor, high culture and exemplary life and public order.

In recent years, it was noted at the plenum, the qorkom, the party raykom and soviet and management agencies of the city have become stricter in their consideration of suggestions, statements and complaints from citizens, in their analysis of their contents and in their action to ensure a correct solution to the problems that are raised. The party qorkom releases information every 10 days and every month concerning the course of the consideration of statements from workers. On the basis of suggestions and critical signals that have come in, the party qorkom has adopted a number of decrees. Critical articles appearing in the city newspapers BAKY and BAKU have become more effective. They regularly publish pages from readers' letters, report on measures that have been taken as a result of their signals and complaints, and censure people who have been found guilty of bureaucratism and red tape.

Yet, certain party committees, raypolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, departments and a number of enterprises and institutions do not devote the proper attention to the consideration of written and oral statements from workers, they take a simplistic approach to supervising the fulfillment of measures they have adopted and are not very demanding of personnel in this important matter.

Shortcomings in handling complaints from workers were revealed in the Narimanovskiy party raykom. The Leniniskiy party raykom and the Party Raykom under 26 Bakinskiye Komissary did not consider certain letters within the established time periods.

It was pointed out at the plenum that there is a formal and bureaucratic attitude toward complaints from citizens at the NABU and Karadagheff' for almost every other problem that is raised remains unresolved. And this in spite of the fact that in Karadagiskiy rayon there are many cases of incorrect actions on the part of management leaders and violations of labor legislation.

Serious shortcomings in work with letters were revealed in the party organizations of the staffs of the republic ministries of trade and education, the Azneff' association and others. The work with letters and oral appeals from citizens in the Baku qorispolkom and its administrations leaves something to be desired. They frequently fail to meet deadlines for the consideration of letters and make irresponsible promises and formal replies. The consideration of letters and statements is unsatisfactory in the internal affairs administration of the Baku qorispolkom and the city procurator's office. Complete

However, in the work with letters and complaints was revealed in housing inspection offices the fact of oktyabr'skiy rayon where they simply do not keep track of them.

Little attention to statements from workers and such a negligent attitude toward them lead to repeated complaints. Thus, in the housing administration of Kachinskiy rayon, because of their formal attitude to the needs of the people, last year and the first quarter of this year alone, about 600 repeated complaints were registered.

Reception of citizens correctly plays an important role in the overall process of improving work with letters from workers. The activity in the reception room of the party spoken has improved somewhat. But this work requires significant improvement everywhere. The Shumyakovskiy rayispolkom was particularly criticized. The reception of citizens is organized poorly there.

The plenum adopted a decision directed toward further improvement in the work with letters from workers and strengthening of the ties with the masses in order to successfully implement the decisions of the 25th CPB Congress and the 10th five-year plan.

117

10000

REF ID: A66000

IMPROVING PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORK IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by G. Efendiyev, chairman of the people's control committee of the Azerbaijan SSR: "Inspection: Goal and Result"]

[Text] People's controllers of Azerbaijan, with the constant assistance and support of party and soviet agencies, are waging an energetic fight against mismanagement, the squandering and theft of socialist property, and other anti-social phenomena. This work has been stepped up especially in recent years when the republic party organization began to resolutely eradicate any kind of abuse or deviation from the norms of communist morality.

People's control committees and groups operate in close contact with financial institutions and procurators' and internal affairs agencies. By improving the forms and methods of their inspections, the activists are trying to reveal shortcomings and blunders promptly and to prevent violations. This has a favorable influence on increasing the efficiency of production, improving the quality of work, and improving the utilization of material, labor and financial resources.

As we know, the ministries, departments and organizations have their own system of control which is supposed to verify the fulfillment of instructions from directive agencies and decisions of the ministries and departments themselves, to check on the condition of accounting and accountability, and so forth. In recent years, people's control committees of the republic have become more interested in the activity of the departmental control apparatus. And from many examples they have become convinced that there are significant shortcomings in the operation.

The facts show that departmental inspectors frequently operate unsystematically and are limited to local and frequently superficial inspections. They do not analyze the condition of the production economy or the authenticity of reported data. This kind of control is not very effective and sometimes cannot prevent even the gross violations of planning, financial and executive discipline.

For example, the inspectors repeatedly visited the Sumqant industrial spinning and knitwear association, the Nakhichevan' tobacco and fermentation plant and

SMU-12 of the Azsel'stroy Trust and they failed to notice serious shortcomings. And when people's controllers and workers of the republic Ministry of Finance inspected these enterprises they found abuses and large-scale theft.

The state of affairs in consumers' cooperation was considered at one time by the republic party agencies. Severe punitive measures were taken, right down to firing the chairman of the consumers' cooperation board. But a recent inspection in the same system again revealed serious violations. Here one can say that thieves are in charge of a number of places in spite of numerous inspectors. By filling out false documents for imaginary people, they pocketed significant amounts of money allotted by the state for procuring agricultural products from the population. Accounts with the suppliers, as a rule, must be kept through the bookkeeping offices of the enterprises, savings banks or through postal transfers. In Pushkinskiy, Sabirabadskiy and Zardobskiy rayons the procurement workers paid significant amounts of cash in order to settle accounts with the population which contributed to all kinds of machinations.

In such cases, understandably, the people's control committee cannot limit itself just to registration of the facts. "...In our understanding," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "democracy has nothing to do with a liberal attitude toward shortcomings, with tolerance of that which impedes the life and work of the Soviet people...power of the people--...is a strict power which is unthinkable without conscientious discipline and a high degree of organization. And it does not deal softly with those who cause harm to the society."

The shortcomings in the work of consumers' cooperation in Azerbaijan were considered by people's control committees of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR as well as by republic party agencies. The guilty parties were severely punished. In accordance with materials from other inspections of ours, managers of the control and inspection service of the Ministry of the Food Industry were fired for serious violations and discrediting of intradepartmental control and the minister, K. Mamedov, was given a reprimand.

But to disclose the shortcomings and punish the guilty parties constitute only half of the matter. After this, it is important to arrange the work properly. We keep the activity of many departmental control services under constant observation and, with the help of party organizations, the leadership of the inspection staff is being strengthened.

On the initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, a republic conference was held to consider the condition of intradepartmental control and ways of improving it. The appropriate recommendations were made. Subsequently, a number of serious measures were implemented for strengthening control and inspection administrations and increasing the efficiency of their operation. The entire system was essentially restructured and the staff was centralized. The inspection service, as a rule, was in divisions or subdivisions of the ministries to which they reported. Now the control and inspection administrations have become independent and are directly under the jurisdiction of the manager of the ministry or department. The makeup of the inspection staff has

been strengthened. There are now quite a few well trained specialists of various profiles among them: economists, lawyers, engineers and technologists who are capable of skillfully conducting in-depth, comprehensive inspections.

Permanent courses for improving the skills of inspectors have been organized at the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy. Additionally, many inspectors are being retrained at departmental training bases.

A well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Party Leadership of People's Control Agencies in the Latvian SSR" drew attention to the fact that various departments are conducting an extremely large number of checks and inspections and suggested that the proper order be introduced in this matter. In order to improve inspection work, on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, we have created a republic coordination council. The chairman of the republic people's control committee was assigned to be in charge of it. The council, which includes representatives of both state and departmental control agencies and public organizations, is called upon to arrange the inspections correctly and eliminate parallelism and duplication in conducting them. All this will contribute to increasing the efficiency of control work.

It is known that departmental inspections suffer from a certain narrowness in their approach to the matter and are conducted by one or two inspectors without the participation of representatives of the community. The results of the investigations are not broadly publicized. One would think that our close contacts and joint actions will help to gradually eliminate these shortcomings and make inspections more thorough and productive.

With the further development of the national economy and the formation of large industrial and production associations, the role of intradepartmental control increases. There is a corresponding increase in the requirements placed on its workers. But nobody trains inspectors anywhere. It would apparently be expedient to have divisions for training specialists in precisely this occupation at certain training institutions.

In our opinion, other issues also need to be considered. For example, it would be worthwhile to include chiefs of control and inspection administrations on the boards of ministries. It would also be useful to standardize certain documents that are used in inspections and to be more concerned about providing inspectors with portable computation equipment. One should also think about additional material incentive measures for workers of the inspection staff.

Even more will have to be done in order to turn departmental control into an effective means of strengthening state discipline and socialist legality. It is called upon to maintain unwavering observation of all the production and financial-economic activity of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions. To achieve efficient work on its part and to improve the quality and increase the effectiveness of inspections constitute one of the important tasks for people's control agencies as well.

REGIONAL

ABKHAZ WRITERS' UNION HEAD FIRED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by D. Sheliya, ZARYA VOSTOKA Correspondent]

[Text] There was a plenum of the board of the Abkhaz Writers' Union and organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum released the Chairman of the Board of the Writers' Union I. Tarba from his responsibilities, in connection with his transfer to other work.

N. Lasuriya was named Chairman of the Board of the Abkhaz Writers' Union.

Candidate Member of the Bureau of the Georgian CP CC, 1st Secretary of the Abkhaz Obkom of the Georgian CP B. Adleyba, and Second Secretary of the Abkhaz Obkom of the Georgian CP, V. Alavidze, participated in the plenum's work.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ROLE OF PARTY VERSUS CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EDUCATION OF LITHUANIAN YOUTH!

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 6, Apr 79 pp 50-54

[Article by L. Shepetis, secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Lithuania: "Moral and Atheistic Education of the Youth"]

[Text] An object of special concern of our party always has been and continues to be the training and communist education of the young generation. "This is a major party and state matter. Essentially, this is a question of the future development of our society," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out.

To direct in a party manner the processes of education of the youth in accordance with the requirements of the present stage of the building of communism means to constantly improve the whole system of its training and ideological tempering, to recognize in time and to rebuff the encroachments of a foreign ideology on the minds and hearts of young citizens. Problems of forming an active life position for youth are achieving primary significance.

As before, the Catholic Church lays claim to the development of the inner world of the youth and is even mounting new efforts in this direction. Tremendous social changes, rapid scientific-technical progress, development and spread of the Marxist-Leninist concept of man and many other historical factors now are inexorably and universally destroying faith and undermining religion. Under these conditions, the clergy is trying to find new, more refined ways of influencing young people.

The words of a Roman Catholic priest uttered in a sermon are noteworthy in this connection. "In Lithuania," he said, "two mothers exist: the Pirchyupis¹

1. In the summer of 1944, the fascists burned the village of Pirchyupis together with its inhabitants, a total of 119 persons, including old men, women and minor children. In memory of the victims of fascism, a monumental ensemble was erected at the site of the tragedy; its central figure was a statue of the Mother (author--Lenin Prize winner sculptor G. Iokubonis).

mother and the Shiluva mother, the Holy Virgin Mary.² The first shows suffering but is at the same time severe, like the stone from which she was carved out, merciless to her enemies and to those who bear evil; the second is as tender as a spring flower, kind and all-forgiving and is always ready to enfold in her embrace all who are in need of her help, who are seeking self-salvation and spiritual peace..."

In wishing this or that, this priest expressed in allegorical form the growing interest of the Catholic Church in the problems of morality. By juxtaposing religious against communist morality, the clergy are trying anew to depict religious humanistic ideals and to show their alleged attractiveness common to all mankind. And to a certain degree for a certain portion of the youth that have not been tempered as yet in a political and moral sense, such an idea might seem not so unacceptable. But is this really so?

The Pirchyupis mother is the symbol of that great sorrow, torment and suffer which the Hitlerites inflicted on the entire Soviet people. But she also expresses a hatred of all enemies of freedom and independence and calls upon people to be vigilant and active fighters. Unconquered, she warns that no crime will go unpunished and retribution is inevitable; she affirms active socialist humanism. In this is to be found her moral educating force.

The problem of humanism is examined in a new feature film "Have Mercy on Us" by Latvian Film Studio. The main hero of the film is the chaplain of a grammar school, who in the difficult years of Hitler's occupation wanted to save unaided his pupils from taking part in the struggle. The thesis of abstract humanism turned out to be bankrupt and tragic: it resulted in the destruction of the grammar-school students.

The religious ideal of humanism which the Catholic clergy is trying to present to the image of the Holy Virgin Mary is abstract in its essence. Seen from the summit of humanism, the Catholic principle of universal love is incompatible with humanist relations among people. In fact, under the banner of the abstract love of men, both the good and the bad man, and the butcher and his victim are accepted. Religious moral precepts do not make any differentiations in regard to them, they demand with equal insistence that both the one and the other be loved and that good be done to both. Consequently such "humanism" seems like blasphemy in regard to the real suffering of the victims of the fascist butchers.

There is no doubt that man needs an ideal. Even V.I. Lenin emphasized the important revolutionizing force of progressive communist ideals in which the proletariat finds the strongest incentive for struggle. "Man needs an ideal," we read in the 'Philosophical Notebooks,' (see V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 29, p 56). The religious ideal that spiritually disarms the youth leads them into a world of vain illusions and is deeply alien to communist morality, asserting the true ideals of mankind.

2. In the small town of Shiluva, a memorial to the "miracle-working" Virgin Mary--the "protector of the sick"--had been erected back in the bourgeois period.

The articles of the new USSR Constitution relating to the rights and freedoms of all Soviet citizens, including freedom of conscience, are permeated with true socialist humanism. Freedom of conscience in our country is guaranteed by the total way of life of our multinational Soviet Land, by a right humane attitude toward the Soviet man on the part of society. At the same time, its realization is inseparable from conscientious fulfillment by each member of society--be he believer or nonbeliever--of his civil duties.

For Soviet youth, brought up in the spirit of respect toward scientific knowledge and possessing a high educational level, belief in the existence of the other world has long been uncharacteristic. But for young people still subject to the influence of religion, its social-moral conceptions are unacceptable. Religious preachers, speculating on the interest of the youth in moral questions, are trying to direct them into religious channels, representing religion as the bearer of the moral ideal. Sometimes they achieve their objectives--some young people are brought to religion in search of moral ideals. Understanding this, the republic's party organizations are trying to relate as closely as possible atheistic with moral upbringing and insistently inculcate youth with high morality and atheistic conviction. Effective aid in this is provided by activists of political agitation, especially those of them who specialize in the field of communist morality and atheism. The Kaunas Gorkom and the Ukmergskiy Raykom guide them ably. Here agitators, political information officers and lecturer atheists are carefully selected; they have created systems of teaching them at different levels, beginning with primary party organizations. Questions of morality and atheism are studied in schools of party and komsomol education and at people's universities. But work has not been organized well everywhere. Some agitating collectives and groups of political information officers of enterprises and organizations work rather passively.

In our republic a certain portion of the clergy still frequently and demandingly suggesting to believers the thought that only religion is the basis of morality and consequently any departure from it leads to the cheapening and loss of moral values. The chief cause of manifestations of immorality, still to be found among a part of our youth, the servitors of the cult declare to be dissemination of materialism and atheism.

Such a situation demandingly requires that we intensify scientific criticism of religion, improve the organization of atheistic education of young men and women, seek more effective means of bolstering the effectiveness of moral education and elucidate more actively the principles of communist morality and socialist humanism.

The practical experience of educational work in Panevezhskiy and Shilutskiy rayons, at the Drobe Association for Fabric Production and other collectives convincingly shows the effectiveness of such an approach. The success in overcoming the influence of religious ideology on the consciousness of a certain portion of the youth was abetted here by involving them in active participation in the public life of the collectiv, in raising their labor qualifications and in the struggle against wastefulness in the use of their

free time. The attention of party organizations to questions of strengthening the family and increasing the responsibility of young parents for the rearing and education of their children also played a positive role.

A collective united on a principled basis successfully breaks up the old way of life, effectively deals with bad habits that have taken root and introduces new, progressive traditions. This is attested to by the republic's best production collectives, such as the Vil'nyus, Sigma Production Association and the Plant for Combustion Equipment imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, the Kaunas Artificial Fiber Plant imeni 50-Letiye Oktyabrya and the Silk Combine imeni P. Zibertas, the Sotsialistinis Kyalyas Kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon, the Baryunay in Ionishkiy and the Lukne in Skudasskiy Rayon. Party organizations here are determinedly succeeding in having each person's words be in accord with deeds and seeing that everyone occupies an active position in life.

The personality of a young person, his creative powers and public recognition are disclosed first of all and most fully today at work. The general moral tone of a collective is determined by the level of personality interrelations in it and by the influence of conditions of production and mode of life. The success of moral education in a collective is directly connected to the authority of its director. Is this not why people respect, for example, communist Al'tonsas Tamulis, who heads a subdivision of plant growing at Kyapalyay Kolkhoz in Ionishkiy Rayon. The young people at the kolkhoz especially value in him his attentiveness toward them and his ability without petty tutelage to create favorable conditions for display of initiative and to strengthen the feeling of responsibility. To a large extent thanks to this cordial spark of the supervisor, the workers of the subdivision work well and live interestingly.

Among the most tenacious backward views and tempers are religious and nationalistic survivals, which are a serious hindrance in the education of the young generation in the spirit of communist morality, internationalism and atheism.

Political clericalism attempts for anticommunist purposes to rouse the nationalist feelings of believers, misinterpreting the interrelation of religion and the nation and to represent religiosity as a feature of national self-independence. Such attempts are usually based on emphasizing, for example, the national feelings of a "Catholic Lithuanian, a "Catholic Pole" and so on. In essence religion serves as a convenient form of legalization of nationalism.

Given the slightest weakening of any link in ideological-political work, individuals may fall under the influence of nationalistic ideology. To prevent this, party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations must constantly educate workers, especially the youth, in the spirit of friendship of Soviet peoples, socialist patriotism and internationalism and deeply analyze educational work among collectives. Serious attention should be given to the elucidation of concrete causes of antisocial, nationalist manifestations.

In this connection, it is impossible not to speak of the desire of the Catholic Church to support the outward appearance of its importance in the cultural life of society and to represent itself as a kind of custodian of

artistic traditions, even up to an initiator of national culture. Such a presentation of the role of religion in the history of culture is manipulated by contemporary Catholic theologians. They impress on believers, especially the youth, that the Catholic religion is an inseparable component of the Lithuanian people's culture.

Such a platform is actively supported by the reactionary Lithuanian emigration, which, in pursuing its antipopular aims, utilizes any means or methods in order to revive in believers old, outmoded, reactions customs and traditions. Clericals and foreign nationalist centers are persistently spreading the falsehood that atheism among us and also "antireligious" culture is being implanted by artificial means with the aid of administrative measures in spite of the internal religious bent of the people. Foreign nationalist, antisoviet centers are trying to incite believers against our way of life.

Consequently the struggle against religious and nationalist survivals alien to socialism constitutes one of the chief tasks of communist education of workers. "The establishment of a scientific-materialist outlook in workers," it was pointed out at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania, remains henceforth as one of the most important sectors of ideological work... A component part of this work must be counteraction to ideological sabotage from abroad conducted under the religious flag for the purpose of reviving nationalist and religious survivals."

Our Soviet current conditions and everyday life have contributed to a significant weakening of the influence of religious ideology on the consciousness of the youth. The great majority of young men and women are free of religion, actively participate in labor and public affairs and see their happiness in the creation of a joyful life on earth.

But successes must not push into the background the necessity for an all-out struggle for each member of society. This is all the more so because Catholic preachers are determinedly trying to influence the family. They call outright on parents to bring up their children in the spirit of religious ideals, intimate to them that with a weakening of the position of religion the stability of the family is ruined and children become difficult to rear, "full of wild caprices" and, finally, "they constitute a burden to society."

We must show with all forms of training and education, with all the means of mass propaganda, the opposite on a broader and more advantageous scale: religious education of children among families frequently leads to conflicts between parents and children, on the one hand, and between children and the school and at the same time with society, on the other. Most children and juveniles from families of believers under school influence sooner or later assumed firm atheistic position. If such children find themselves surrounded by believing fanatics, they are obliged to defend their views under conditions of constant psychological pressure. In the end, such conflicts traumatize the psyche of a child and negatively influence the moral wholeness and aspiration of a juvenile.

At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the question has been repeatedly examined of having educational organs and school party

organizations step up the moral education of pupils and fill in their knowledge of communist morality and its norms, which would systematically create a system of moral examples, concepts and assessments, has been repeatedly examined.

Only an educated person, free of any sort of prejudices and religious superstitions and of naive belief in other-world forces, a person who deeply believes in the power of his own intelligence and high morality is able to find his place in life and to discover a genuinely social feeling of self.

Much is being done in the republic in the sphere of moral educational assistance to the family. In a number of cities and villages, the ritual of marriage is conducted with much taste and resourcefulness. At palaces of culture, schools and enterprises lectures are presented on family relations, education of children and preparation of young people for marriage; meetings are also arranged with well-known scientists, pedagogs and psychologists and medical personnel. Family evenings, fathers conferences, evenings for engaged persons and evenings called "If you Are Older Than 30" enjoy great success in Lithuania. It would be difficult to find a newspaper or magazine that does not elucidate questions of family and moral education of children. Since 1970, the publication SEM'YA has been issued for parents; it brings to the attention of readers articles on various questions dealing with the education of children, family relations and child psychology.

In Lithuania, a scientifically based program has been worked out to prepare the growing generation for family life. This program enjoys much popularity not only in the republic; it has been repeatedly translated into different languages (including Russian, English, German and French). Tens of thousands of Lithuanian schoolchildren are learning moral maturity on the basis of this program.

Further improvement of the education of the rising generation will be helped by recommendations developed at the last Interrepublic Scientific-Practical Conference "Role of the Family in the Moral Shaping of the Personality" held in Vil'nyus.

Work in and further necessity for unity of atheistic and moral education were discussed at the third plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania "On the Tasks of the Party Organizations of the Republic in Bolstering the Moral Education of the Population in the Light of the 25th CPSU Congress." At the plenum it was pointed out that many unresolved problems and omissions still exist in the moral and atheistic education of workers. The educational process is sometimes carried out in an uncontrolled manner, without close adherence to the main principles of its organization. The variety of means and forms of ideological influence of the consciousness of people is insufficiently fully used. Effective measures for the elimination of causes contributing to the rise of negative occurrences are not always used. A document adopted at the plenum outlines the basic directions and ways of moral education. It is emphasized in particular that the necessity exists for all-out strengthening of dissemination of scientific-atheistic

knowledge and for more able use of it in overcoming the religious viewpoint and also for closer tying in atheistic education with ideological-political, international and moral education.

The plenum considered it useful to introduce the study of the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist ethics and atheism in all of the republic's VUZes. Beginning with the 1978/79 school year, pupils of senior class in a number of general educational school, secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions have started to study the bases of communist morality.

All this undoubtedly will strengthen the base of party organizations in their desire to educate the youth in the principles of communist morality and scientific atheism and to carry out this work effectively and aggressively.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Agitator", 1979

7697

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

CAMPAIGN SEEN TO 'IMPROVE' UZBEK LYRICAL MUSIC

Banal Modern Songs Decried

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 79 p 3

[Article by N. Yanov-Yanovskaya: "Much Concern About a Little Genre, or More About a Song"]

[Text] Uzbek Soviet music began with song long before the appearance of operas, ballets, symphonies... It took upon itself the role of pathfinder given it by the age and showed itself worthy of this lofty destiny. These were the songs of Khamza, the first harbinger of the new musical life, the first examples of the new style given birth by October.

Paradoxically, at first glance, the radical innovator in the musical style fundamental to Uzbek Soviet song was a person who was not a composer in the modern sense of the word. By the strength of his intuition, his great natural talent, and his acute sense of his time he created song forms that are startling even now by their daring forays into national tradition, their drive to open out the accustomed frame of national song, fill it with the auditory atmosphere of that tense period. International revolutionary songs, elements of the European march and the waltz combined in an organic synthesis with Uzbek musical genres, resulted in a new quality--that of the Uzbek revolutionary song. And this form of song by no means copied well known models, but rather acquired its own unique, characteristic style.

In a word, at the very dawn of Uzbek Soviet culture Khamza displayed genuine innovativeness; his songs, full of civic feeling, new in their spirit and artistic form but at the same time deeply folk-inspired, greatly expanded the genre and the stylistic range of traditional music, opening up boundless possibilities.

Today Uzbek Soviet song already has its classics, the wonderful works of M. Burkhanov, S. Yudakov, I. Akbarov, M. Leviyev, A. Mukhamedov, Kh. Izamov and others. Representatives of the younger generation have also produced successful songs: D. Saidaminovaya, E. Salikhov, Sh. Shaimardanovaya, E. Kalandarov. But even so it must be admitted that the development of the song genre in the republic still lags behind the time's requirements.

What are the reasons? While in no way pretending to serious analysis (that is work for specialists) we will permit ourselves to express some ideas.

In the many-voiced country that Uzbek music was faced with conquering in the post-revolutionary period, massive operas, symphonies, oratorios, and ballets arose. It is understandable that collective composition efforts were directed above all at these. The small, modest song seemed simple and light, not in need of any special concern, beside these giants.

But years have passed, and, unnoticed, a gap has formed; the equilibrium of the genres has been violated. The magic of the massive form is particularly felt in the work of composers of the middle and younger generations. But a fruitful mutual exchange of genres is absolutely essential, essential above all for the composers themselves. The history of music gives us many brilliant examples of times when song helped give birth to symphonies and symphonies enriched songs. We will name Schubert, Mahler, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, whose genre interests extended so far as to embrace all forms, from the small and simple to the most monumental.

Uzbek song in the 1970s. Does it reflect the decade endured, its fullness, the density of its contents, its dynamic, its pulse and its diverse events? One thinks not. Comparing, let us say, symphonic works of the 30s and 70s, we recognize unmistakable marks of the times that gave birth to them. It is different with the songs. Separated by decades, they are nonetheless excessively similar. Acquaintance with a wide range of songs gives one the unwelcome impression that they were all created by one "average" tongue in certain "average" forms with no individual stamp. Where is the author's initiative? Where is the wealth of genres and forms?

How can one forget Khamza now, the astonishing generic variety of his songs? Among them are those in which one of the genres from the national heritage predominates (ashula, terma, valla, etc.) and those in which the march or waltz is more strongly felt. The variety of forms in which these complex links are realized comprises a wealth of song styles.

Students of all-union song speak with alarm of the danger of publishing weak productions, of the spread of "stamps" which any dilettante can reproduce. It is thought that similar occurrences take place here as well. Naturally no composer, even the most gifted, is insured against failure. He therefore takes his work first of all to be judged by his colleagues, for approbation in the Union of Composers Commission. But, however strange it may seem, the situation is different for amateur composers in the folk song manner (composer-melodists) and with those who work in various stage ensembles. Their songs, often not of high quality, are usually outside anyone's competent control and go directly to the public. It is doubtful that such a situation can promote improvement of the general songwriting climate.

As regards the stage genre, a special kind of stratification is seen: talented Uzbek composers do not always know the fine points of writing

—I am making even now, for example, arrangements are done by outsiders. Composers who have mastered the details are often far from the problems of Uzbek national song. Happy combinations of both are extremely rare at present, unfortunately.

One more problem. Striving to bring contemporary Uzbek songs into the all-union arena, composers often repudiate their national forms and write in a "neutral" style, as if they have forgotten that the road to the international runs through a mature national art.

We will stress again that brilliant works worthy of the widest propaganda have appeared at all stages of Uzbek musical development. They are being produced now. But here it is more important to discuss not individual successes, but definite general tendencies, problems as yet unsolved, of which there are, unfortunately, many.

The party's and the government's increased attention to the question of song is therefore understandable. It is no accident that in recent years special resolutions have gone out calling for the stimulation of work in this area.

We will permit ourselves a short reprieve in conclusion. A great distance separates us from the first post-revolutionary years. In these years general culture, the performing arts, poetry (which is not unlike song) have developed immeasurably. The fundamental genres of polyphonic music have long been successfully assimilated. But even today we can learn from those who stood at the very source and, not yet possessing new methods, stubbornly sought (and found) artistic truth.

We wish our composers boundless creativity and the special gift of hearing the sound of their age!

Musik Devoted to Year of the Child

Tashkent PRAVDA VOZRODIA In Russian 22 May 79 p. 1

[Article by N. Gafarova: "Holiday of Song"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon to Tashkent—delegates to the All-Union scientific-theoretical conference, "The Russian Language, the Language of brotherhood and cooperation for the peoples of the USSR"—visited the Jubilee Palace of Sports, where the second Republic Student Song Day was opened, dedicated to the International Year of the Child and having as its slogan "Thanks to the Communist party for your happy childhood!"

Laureates and finalists from the recent performance and contest "Sanvat baxrami 79" appeared before the assembled delegates: choral collectives from children's and musical schools, preschools, participating officers' and school students from the musical pedagogical Institute Imeni Nizami and from the Republic musical pedagogical school Imeni Radzabi, and other performers.

The works "Otkryaiya zheny sharaflat!" by the composer M. Ashrafi and "March of the happy children" by L. Dunayevskiy, songs of friendship among Pioneers, were performed by the combined 5000-voice choir. Soloists of the childrens' vocal and instrumental ensembles "Pakta-oy," "Vesnushki" and others demonstrated their mature art.

Children's voices resounded long that day beneath the arches of the large sports arena. The main theme of the holiday ran through the whole concert like a red thread, the theme of the spiritual wealth of our growing generation in their happy childhood, in friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of the USSR.

Best Songs Contest

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 May 79 p. 4

[Article for "Who Will Compose the Best Popular Song?"]

[Text] In the aims of furthering the creative activity of the poets and composers of Uzbekistan in writing new mass songs about Soviet reality, about the self-sacrificing and inspiring labor of the Soviet people, their patriotism, and Leninist friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet nationalities, the Republic's Ministry of Culture, the Goskomitet of the Uzbek SSR for television and radio, the Union of Writers, the Union of Composers, and the Uzbekistan Theatrical Society have decided that from 1 May 1979 through 1 April 1980 an open contest will be held in the Republic for the best songs dedicated to the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

Composers and poets of Uzbekistan are invited to take part in the contest. New solo, ensemble and choral songs may be submitted about Soviet reality, self-sacrificing and inspiring labor, patriotism, and Leninist friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet peoples, as well as songs dedicated to the most widespread ceremonies and rituals, songs about youth, and lyrical songs.

The authors of the best songs will be awarded the following prizes:

For the best solo and ensemble songs composers will receive three first prizes of 460 rubles, five second prizes of 260 rubles, and seven third prizes of 180 rubles each.

To poets will go three first prizes of 200 rubles, five second prizes of 180 rubles, and seven third prizes of 150 rubles.

For the best choral songs composers will receive two first prizes of 500 rubles, three second prizes of 400 rubles, and four third prizes of 350 rubles.

To poets will go two first prizes of 200 rubles, three second prizes of 180 rubles, and four third prizes of 150 rubles.

Song scores with text, clearly written in India ink, should be submitted in duplicate, and texts should be submitted separately, typed triple-spaced, in quadruplicate.

Note: songs written during the contest announced here may, if the authors desire, be performed by collectives from concert organizations and Uzgostele-radio.

Works for the concert should be sent before 1 April 1980 (texts without music before 1 November 1979) to the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture, 700129 Tashkent, 30 Navoy Street, with the note "For the best songs contest, 1979-1980."

The results of the contest will be announced in May 1980.

9154

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ABKHAZ OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Resolving National Economic Tasks in an All-round Way"]

[Text] Only by intensifying ideological work will it be possible to insure that the economic and political tasks facing the oblast's party organization are resolved in an all-round way. This idea was a central element in the speeches of participants in an Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum and the report by obkom secretary A. M. Moskalenko entitled "On the Tasks of the Autonomous Republic's Party Organization in Further Developing Fodder Production and Increasing Production of Livestock Products." An Abkhazskiy obkom bureau progress in implementing CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions on the Abkhazskaya ASSR delivered by obkom secretary L. V. Marshaniya spoke with particular interest of the need to improve the standard of organizational, political and ideological work.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions on the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the plenum noted, the style and methods of the work of party, soviet and agricultural organs to improve the leadership of all sectors of the national economy are improving. In the last year in particular the production and procurement of products in the plant-growing and livestock sectors has increased substantially on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and their economies, have strengthened.

At the same time a number of indicators relating to the development of stockraising on Abkhaz farms are below the average for the republic, which is mainly the result of shortcomings in the development of fodder production.

The plenum discussed in detail the exceptionally increased scale of construction in the autonomous republic and the increase in capital investments in the Abkhaz national economy. It planned to expand the production

area of the Sukhumpribor Plant and to further develop industry in the city of miners and power industry workers--Tkvarcheli. Measures are being taken to further develop the tea industry. Existing enterprises are being expanded and modernized and construction of new factories is being started. The question of reequipping Abkhazia's fish-processing enterprises has been resolved. With view to further developing agriculture technical and economic feasibility studies for the construction of hothouse complexes totaling 54 hectares in area on the basis of the hot springs in the Kindgi village zone have been carried out. A site has been selected for the construction of a poultry factory with production capacity of 8 million broilers a year. Construction is getting underway on many other projects determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolutions on Abkhazia.

B. V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhaz party obkom, spoke at the plenum.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN NATIONAL ROOTS LINKED TO ANCIENT SLAVS

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 3, Mar 79 signed to press
17 Mar 79 pp 94-96

[Article by M. Muntyan, doctor of historical sciences: "Sources of the Formation of Moldavian People"]

[Text] One of the most important problems for the historian of the Moldavian people, as for any other, is to establish its origins. The true picture of how the Moldavian people came into being has not only great significance for science and general knowledge, but sociopolitical significance as well.

At present a number of erroneous interpretations of the Moldavians' origins, sometimes consciously falsified, are current in foreign bourgeois literature.

This has set before Soviet scholars the task of thoroughly studying this question and providing a scientifically well-founded history of the formation of the Moldavian ethnic group. For this purpose, in 1970 a scientific council on "Slavic-Wallachian links and the origins of the Moldavian national group" was formed, attached to the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, uniting a large number of historians, archeologists, ethnographers, philologists and other specialists from many scientific centers of the country. The Council coordinates and organizes their work, the results of which are reported at council sessions. In the last several years eight scientific sessions have been held and a number of monographs published.

Among these is the collection issued last year, "Slavic-Wallachian links."* It begins with an article by the colleagues from the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, N. A. Mokhov, U.S. Zelenchuk and P. V. Sovetov, "Results and future prospects of work by the scientific council on 'Slavic-Wallachian links and the origin of the Moldavian national group.'" In this article the basic features of the researchers' Marxist-Leninist methodology are particularly stressed.

* Slavic-Wallachian links (Collected articles). Kishinev, Izdatel'stvo "Shtinitza," 1978.

Until now the main shortcomings of the hypotheses concerning Moldavian national origins have been in the non-historical approach to the problem. As a rule their authors have striven to find the place and time of the Moldavians' appearance, conceiving of them as unchanging, constant. But in reality, as Marxist-Leninist theory teaches us, all ethnic groups (peoples, nations) develop and change constantly after their appearance, losing some characteristics and acquiring others. No eternally unchanging people or nation has ever existed, nor will it ever exist.

The article asserts the need for a multifaceted approach to the study of the Moldavian people's genesis. This need was also affirmed by the work of the scientific council on this question. Research was carried on earlier as well, but it allowed for no deep understanding of the question, as it was largely based only on written sources, which are very limited. Adding to these the research data of archeologists, philologists, ethnographers and anthropologists made it possible to build up valuable new material for a correct interpretation of Moldavian national origins.

The authors of the article noted the council's important work in ascertaining the role of the Slavs in the formation of the Wallachians (the closest ancestor of all eastern Romance peoples), and also in forming the Moldavian ethnic group with all of its special peculiarities.

Two articles devoted to an examination of the Romanization of the Danube region are included in the collection. In her article "Historical aspects of the Romanization of the Balkans in ancient times ("On the ethnography of the Wallachians"), based on written sources and ethnographic material, Doctor of History T. D. Zlatkovskaya determines the main routes of Romanization. She concludes that this process was not uniform in all Roman provinces, and that therefore its results were also not uniform.

In the article by Doctor of History E. A. Rikman, "Some questions on the Romanization of the lower Danube's left bank in the first 500 years A.D.," the degree of Romanization in the territory east of the Carpathians, the future Moldavia, is examined. The author shows, on the basis of scrupulous analysis of many new facts, that only the population of the Roman province of Dacia was subjected to Romanization. Since the land to the east of the Carpathians was not included in the Roman province, its inhabitants experienced only the influence of the ancient centers.

The Eastern Slavs, it is known, played a large role in the formation of the Moldavian people and its political structure. Archeologists have found many of their remains in the territory of Soviet Moldavia permitting them to study the economy, daily life and culture of these tribes and to demonstrate their connection to the Wallachian population, the ancestors of the Moldavians.

The process of formation of the Moldavian people begins before all in the heart of Wallachian and Slavic communities. Questions of the history of these communities and their institutions, the history of the Wallachian settlements, are addressed in three articles. One of them, "Major stages in the development and disintegration of communities in Moldavia (to the

beginning of the 14th century)" by D. M. Dragnev and P. V. Sovetov, gives a general picture of the development of Moldavian communities. The authors used both the existing literature and independent research.

Comparing the village community in the territory of Moldavia with communities on the "Wallachian right" in other places (the Ukraine), they demonstrate traits common to all Wallachians, and also give a number of features peculiar to the Moldavian community. This is of considerable significance in the study of the socioeconomic order of the period in which feudal relationships were established and the Moldavian ethnos formed. The evolution of the community after the formation of the Moldavian feudal state is examined in detail, particularly its judicial institutions, and the process of expropriation of communal land in connection with the socioeconomic changes that had taken place in the villages.

The articles on the Wallachians of the western Ukraine are more specific in subject but just as important for an understanding of the Moldavian peoples' genesis. In the 13th to 16th centuries the Wallachians settled not only to the east of the Carpathians, to the Prut and the Dniestr, but also to the north in the western Ukraine. There they founded several hundred villages, which arose and existed on the basis of the so-called Wallachian right. The study of communal ways in these villages, and the contrast of them with the standards of the "Wallachian right" in Moldavian villages, will give further valuable material for research on the Moldavian peoples' earliest history.

V. F. Inkin (Lvov) has presented the article "On the origin and evolution of the Wallachian institution of the 'knyaz' (knez) in the Galician village in the 15th-17th centuries." This question is examined using rich documentary material. We will remind the reader that the institution of the "knez" or prince was also characteristic of the Moldavian village of the 14th-15th centuries. In subsequent times, from approximately the 16th century, it vanished from the Wallachian community structure because new categories of landholders spread into it.

Yu. V. Dumnuch's (Lvov) material on "Wallachians of the Transcarpathian region from 14th century documentary data," is interesting. In it the routes of Wallachian colonization there are demonstrated, and it is conclusively proven that the formation of villages on the "Wallachian right" involved not only the eastern Romance population but the local population. Since the "Wallachian right" was more profitable, Ukrainian peasants often settled in these villages, and in this way a process of mutual assimilation took place. As a result, where Wallachians predominated they retained their ethnic characteristics, while where Ukrainians predominated in the same region the Wallachians were assimilated. These observations and conclusions make it possible to clarify the close and varied links between Wallachians and Slavs during their joint occupation of a huge region over many centuries.

As concerns the development of the Wallachian community, the author shows how in accordance with the development of feudal relationships the elders [storey-shiny] changed from elected vojevodas to major landholders; that is to say, he gives a picture of the formation among the Wallachians of the

classes of feudal lords and dependent peasants. At the very dawn of the feudal system, friendly contacts among the peasants had already been long established after many years of Ukrainians, Wallachians and Hungarians sharing the same territory, and they subsequently joined together many times against feudal oppression.

"Herding among Slavs in the first millennium A.D. and their move to the Danube and the Balkans, Slavs and Wallachians" is the title of V. D. Korolyuk's (Moscow) article. In it, based on a deep analysis of various written sources, he elucidates the role of herding among Slavs during the period of the migration to the Danube and the Balkans, where they encountered the Wallachians, whose main economic endeavor was cattle-raising. The author justly notes that the Slavs' contact with the eastern Romance population in the Danube basin in the 6th-7th centuries played a major role in their development.

The articles, in which anthropological and philological data are used to study the genesis of the Moldavian people, are of particular interest. This book further justifies the widespread opinion that the greatest success awaits scholars who combine different fields.

An important question in the history of Moldavian national development is just when a Romanized population appeared in the territory of Moldavia. Although all of the available data indicated that they occupied the region only after the 11th century, some historians asserted that a Romanized population appeared here at the beginning of our era and remained continually, even during the great migrations that took place from the 3rd to the 14th century A.D. But using only written and archeological sources they could not state this convincingly and conclusively. It remained to the research anthropologists and dialectologists to end the discussion on this question.

For almost 20 years the paleontologist M. S. Velikanova (Moscow) has studied bone fragments from ancient burial grounds excavated by archeologists in the territory of Moldavia. This work has provided exceptionally valuable material for solving the problem of the Moldavian peoples' origins, about which she writes in the article "Paleontological data on migration of people to the land between the Dniestr and Prut Rivers in the 1st and 2nd millennia." The scholar has concluded, on the basis of skull type data, that in this territory during the period cited several nearly total changes occurred in the anthropological types inhabiting the area. Thus the assertion that a Romanized population inhabited the area continuously is now found to be mistaken and contrary to unagreeable facts.

The observations of Moldavian dialectologists, presented in V. K. Pavel's article "Dialect terminology as a source in the study of Moldavian agriculture and settlements" and V. V. Korchmaria's thesis "Slavic elements in Moldavian herding terminology," permit one to reach approximately the same conclusion. Studying folk dialects of the Moldavian language, they established the fact, among others, that these dialects contain entire layers of not merely Slavic, but South Slavic, origin.

Naturally the question arises: where and when did the ancestors of the Moldavians closely associate, over a long period, with Southern Slavs and acquire these words from them? The authors of these works believe that, since we have no data indicating that Slavs inhabited the territory of Moldavia for a long period, the conclusion is unavoidable that the Moldavians' ancestors at one time lived alongside them in the territory south of the Danube. They later settled elsewhere, but preserved in their language words from the Southern Slavs.

The collection offered readers is the result of major research work by many of our country's scholars on the question of links between Slavs and Wallachians and their influence on the development of feudalism in the territory of Moldavia during the formation of the Moldavian people and its governmental system. On the basis of a wealth of material obtained through comprehensive scientific research, they have set forth the history of the Wallachians, the closest ancestors of all Eastern Romance peoples, and the process whereby the Moldavians became distinct from them. The authors reach the fully justified conclusion that, just as the Slavs were the ancestors of the Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Bulgarians and other peoples, so the Wallachians were the common ancestors of all Eastern Romance peoples (Moldavians, Romanians, Moldovan Vlachs, Meglinitoulachs, Istrovlachs, Kutsovlachs and others).

Thus another major aspect of the overall question of the Moldavian nation--the origin of the Moldavian people--has been solved by Soviet scholars.

These scientific papers will become a useful handbook for the study of the Moldavian peoples' history, and will be particularly useful in better explaining the complex process whereby the Moldavian bourgeois nation was formed, which process was completed when the country was a part of Russia in the 19th century. They will permit the exposure of falsifiers of history and science, who deny the Moldavian people's right to independent existence as a separate ethnos. The authors of this book are right to say that this work must be carried on more actively, propagandizing the Marxist-Leninist understanding of Moldavian national origin throughout all layers of the Republic's population.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo Tsk KP Moldavii, "Kommunist Moldavii," 1979.

9354

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT RECEPTION DURING 'DAYS OF UZBEK LITERATURE AND ART'

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Celebration of Neighbor Cultures"]

[Excerpts] On 12 June there was a state reception in honor of the participants in the Days of Literature and Art of the Uzbek SSR in Azerbaijan. Representatives of the community and cultural activists of Azerbaijan participated in it along with Uzbek guests.

Masters of literature and art of sunny Uzbekistan were heartily greeted by the chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, A. I. Ibragimov, and the chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaydzhani SSR Supreme Soviet, K. A. Khalilov.

G. A. Aliyev, a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, spoke at the reception and warmly greeted those who were gathered there.

He said that the Days of Literature and Art of the Uzbek SSR which ended today in Azerbaijan had taken the form of a bright, impressive celebration of our peoples and their immense achievements. These days demonstrated with new force the triumph of the ideas of socialist internationalism and our party's Leninist national policy. They have become an event of immense sociopolitical and artistic significance and contribute to further rapprochement of our peoples and all peoples of the USSR. During this time the workers of our republic had a chance to become familiar with the remarkable poetry, music and plastic and performing arts of the talented Uzbek people. During the course of the celebration, there was a large, pithy discussion of the problems of our multinational Soviet culture, of friendship, internationalism and unity of neighboring peoples, and of the country's affairs of the present and future. These days will be bright pages in the chronicle of the history of our peoples, which reflects their indissoluble friendship and the fraternity of all peoples of our homeland. Herein lies the main result of the Days.

G. A. Aliyev said that the literature and art of Uzbekistan helped us to experience their sunny republic and that pictures of Uzbekistan's past and present

appeared before our thoughtful gaze: the lavish medieval architecture of Samarkand and Bukhara and the creations of the hands of Soviet people--the remarkable architectural works of the new Tashkent which was resurrected after the earthquake through the efforts of all peoples of the USSR. It was as if we were transported to the boundless steppes, to the fruitful cotton fields, to the blossoming orchards of Uzbekistan, to her factories and plants. We have seen everything that has been created during the years of Soviet power and experienced the tense labor rhythm of the sister republic. And herein lies the great force of artistic creativity.

Comrade Aliyev went on to say that it is with a feeling of fraternal pride that we speak about the outstanding successes of the workers of Uzbekistan--a leading socialist republic which is making a weighty contribution to the development of economics, science and culture of our entire multinational state. The successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the socio-economic program for the Tenth Five-Year Plan by the workers of Uzbekistan gives immense satisfaction. This is a great credit to the republic party organization of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and its bureau headed by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Comrade Aliyev said that our peoples, whose history has much in common, have a common fate. For centuries they have struggled for freedom, independence and happiness. And this struggle is embodied in an inspiring way in the literature of our great poets, Nizami, Navoi and other remarkable artists of the word of the past.

The lives of the Azerbaijanian's and the Uzbeks also have in common a fact which basically determined all of their subsequent history--in the past century they have always joined their fate to that of Russia, of the great Russian people. And this has played an immense role in their subsequent development, in their enlistment in the revolutionary movement and in their struggle for liberation from social oppression.

An important landmark in the life of our peoples was Great October which laid the basis for a new chapter in history and opened up the path to happiness and progress. The October revolution, the great Lenin, the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching and the party of communists constitute the sources and basis of our progress and happy life.

The Leninist national policy of our party opened up the road to the flourishing of all nations and nationalities of our homeland and provided for the success of the greatest social revolution that has been accomplished in our country. And when speaking today about the successes of our culture which are national in form, socialist in content and internationalist in spirit, we relate its achievements to the wise policy of the CPSU, the indissoluble friendship and the invaluable brotherhood of all Soviet peoples, headed by the great Russian people.

for a happy, joyful life, for the conditions necessary for peaceful creative labor, for the immense concern for improving the well-being of the Soviet people and the flourishing of the sister republics, the workers of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan and all peoples of the USSR express their boundless gratitude to the homeland's Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The Days of Literature and Art of the Uzbek SSR coincided with the celebration of the 180th anniversary of the birth of the genius of Russian poetry, A. S. Pushkin. Speaking about this, Comrade Aliyev noted that it is with a feeling of great gratitude that the Soviet people honor the memory of the leading lights of domestic literature. They include names that are familiar to all: V. V. Mayakovsky, Samed Burhan, and Gafur Guliyev whose creativity is a brilliant example of great party devotion, patriotism and service to the homeland. G. A. Aliyev emphasized that our literature and art hold firm party positions and serve the cause of communism. And it is pleasant for us once again to be convinced of the great force with which the artistic works of our Uzbek friends glorify the ideas of communism, the great Lenin, the party of communists, the friendship of the Soviet peoples and the multinational homeland. Thank you very much for this, dear comrades!

Comrade Aliyev said that our party always has been and always will be with the people. It values highly their literature and art and their creators and is doing everything to raise the level of artistic creativity even higher.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic as well as all workers of the republic, Comrade Aliyev heartily congratulated the masters of literature and art of the Uzbek SSR for their fruitful work done during the course of the Days. He expressed his confidence that the triumph in Azerbaijan will serve to strengthen even more the cultural ties between the two republics and the creative cooperation of activists in literature and art in the name of further flourishing of our Soviet socialist culture and the great Soviet country.

On behalf of the Azerbaijanian people, Comrade Aliyev presented a gift to the Uzbek people--a portrait of the great thinker of the East, Avicenna, and the works of a national artist of the USSR, Mikail Abdulayev.

Participating in the reception were members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibrahimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Kramlinikov and Yu. N. Pugachev, and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Z. I. Isayeva and L. M. Mendiyeu.

11112

200 1981

REGIONAL.

ALIYEV VISITS REFINERY CONSTRUCTION SITE

Baku BAKINSKIY PAROCHIY in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "High-Quality Building at Rapid Rates"]

[Text] From day to day Azerbaijan's capital is growing, being transformed and getting better and better. Its industrial and cultural potential is steadily increasing. Large, light-filled buildings of heavy- and light-industry enterprises are being constructed. The extremely large residential area which has spread over the picturesque Akhmedlinskoye plateau is called a "city within a city." The first blocks of buildings have swept over the northwestern part of the city. Doors to new schools, movie theaters, stores and sports facilities are open wide.

The appearance of one of the oldest workers' regions of Baku--Shaumyanovskiy--is fully transformed. A basic reconstruction of Azerbaijan's petroleum processing is in full swing. The first result of this was a modern, highly productive EIZH-AVT installation at the NNKZ imeni Vladimir Il'ich. It went into operation a little more than 2 years ago. The labor of the collective that created it was given a high rating in the greetings from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Another complex like it is now being constructed at the oil refinery imeni XXII S"yezda KPSS, which will make it possible to considerably increase the enterprise's capacity, to improve the quality of petroleum products and to disassemble a number of less effective installations.

On 7 June a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, G. A. Aliyev, became familiar with the course of the work for rearming one of the most important branches of the republic's industry--petroleum processing.

At the EIZH-AVT construction site, he observed the laying of the foundations for a number of blocks of installations, spoke with workers and specialists and emphasized the need to ensure steady progress and high quality in construction and installation work. The workers said that the construction is proceeding 2 months ahead of the calculated schedule without halting existing production.

When he later inspected the complex of purification installations that are being created in the plant's beachside area, Comrade Aliyev specially noted the significance of this project for maintaining the cleanliness of the Caspian Sea and the importance of starting it up as quickly as possible.

The unique, highly automated installation for catalytic reforming which is being constructed at the NNKZ imeni Vladimir Il'ich has no equal in the country. Its high-rise construction looks especially impressive against the background of the industrial landscape of the largest petroleum processing enterprise in Azerbaijan. Gasoline with a maximum octane rating--100--will be produced here. This will make it possible to sharply reduce wastes that are discharged into the atmosphere. Builders and installation workers have made a commitment to release the complex to adjusters by the end of September of this year--3 months ahead of the earmarked deadline.

Having become familiar with the course of the work in the reforming section, G. A. Aliyev gave a high rating to this initiative and took note of the good quality of the construction, the reinforced concrete structures and the efficient organization of labor in the comprehensive brigade of deputy of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, Artyum Mirzoyan, and other collectives.

Comrade Aliyev was interested in the earnings, living conditions and supplies for the workers. In a conversation with him the workers asked many questions, made critical remarks about the work of trade organizations and offered suggestions for improving it.

Having noted that improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people is the main goal of the party policy which is steadily being implemented by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet State and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, G. A. Aliyev discussed the work that has been done in recent years by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan for improving the workers' living conditions and work in the sphere of services. He said that during the summer deliveries of fruits and vegetables increase especially and we are taking all necessary measures so that Baku workers will receive an abundance of them. Still, it is not possible to fully satisfy the population's needs for a number of products. In this regard, Comrade Aliyev set the task of organizing the provision of workers, especially those of the NNKZ, with industrial goods and foodstuffs directly at work.

Comrade Aliyev also visited the construction site of a plant for champagne wines which in the future will produce 40 million bottles of champagne a year and will be the largest in the country. Having become familiar with the course of the construction work which is to be completed by the end of the year, he emphasized that this is the first enterprise of its kind to be constructed in our republic. It should be exemplary both with respect to the supply of equipment and technology and with respect to the science of production and architecture. To this end, one should utilize the best construction materials and elements of national architecture.

These same issues were raised during the course of a discussion at the construction site of the sports palace. Representatives of design organizations and the main organizations that are doing the construction who were here said that with efficient organization of the work in all areas and with all collectives it will be possible to complete this important project a year ahead of schedule--in 1981.

G. A. Aliyev approved this initiative and emphasized the importance of the future sports palace for harmonious development of the workers. He drew the attention of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Komsomol to the need for stepping up patronage work at this shock construction site and enlisting detachments of young enthusiasts in it.

Also participating in the visits to new construction sites were the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, G. N. Seidov; the first secretary of the Baku party gorkom, A. G. Kerimov; and the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, A. D. Lemberanskiy.

11772

CR01 1800

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 August 1979

D.D.

